

training today and tomorrow's cadre of Federal leaders; celebrating the work of Federal employees through its Excellence in Government Awards, which last year honored 126 employees; supporting the Combined Federal Campaign by raising over \$6.1 million in 2005; working with Federal, State, and local governments to improve emergency planning by participating in disaster exercises, partnering with the State of Hawaii to purchase the \$70,000 system "Notifier," and developing a simultaneous broadcast telephone message system that updates emergency information; and establishing councils and working groups.

Hawaii's FEB is sponsored by the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard and Intermediate Maintenance Facility, Department of the Navy, and is headed by Ms. Gloria Uyehara, the Executive Director, who has over 30 years of career service, most recently as head of the Education and Development Office, promoting leadership development and succession planning at the Pearl Harbor Naval Shipyard. She is supported by Ms. Gerry A. Reese, who has been with the HPFEB for more than 30 years as the Executive Assistant.

Ms. Uyehara points out that today's Excellence in Federal Government Awards provides a model of excellence for all Federal employees and promotes ideas and concepts to encourage the use of best practices. Those Federal and military personnel working with the HPFEB understand the need to reach out to their community and foster cooperation among all levels of Government. These men and women exemplify the spirit of public service. Together they typify today's Federal and military personnel who work tirelessly to make democracy work.

At a time when the Federal Government faces strong competition with the public and private sector for skilled employees and the administration is pushing for greater outsourcing, it is imperative that we continue to support the Government's network of Federal executive boards, associations, and councils. It would be unwise to diminish the critical role that these entities play in identifying and instituting efficiencies and improving Government services within the communities they serve and to the Nation as a whole.

Again, I send my warmest congratulations and aloha to the members of the Honolulu-Pacific Federal Executive Board which provides the leadership, the enthusiasm, and the expertise to ensure that Government is more responsive, innovative, and effective.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 461) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 461

Whereas one of the defining traditions of the democracy of the United States is that each person can make a difference;

Whereas the value of public and community service was a founding principle of the Government of the United States;

Whereas, for generation after generation, the citizens of the United States have desired to pass to the youth of the Nation the tradition of neighbors helping neighbors through—

- (1) local community service;
- (2) volunteerism; and
- (3) public service;

Whereas, to build stronger communities, the youth of the United States should be inspired to seek career opportunities in—

- (1) the public sector;
- (2) the nonprofit sector;
- (3) the faith-based community; and
- (4) Federal, State, and local governments;

Whereas the Jefferson Awards for Public Service are a prestigious national recognition system that was created on a non-partisan basis in 1972 by—

- (1) Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis;
- (2) Senator Robert Taft, Jr.; and
- (3) Sam Beard;

Whereas the creators of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service sought to create an award similar to the Nobel Prize to encourage and honor individuals for their achievements and contributions in public and community service;

Whereas, for over 30 years, the supporters of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service have pioneered the promotion of civic engagement by using profiles of individual excellence, the media, and modern technology to attract and recruit all citizens of the United States to participate in the democratic processes of the Nation; and

Whereas the Jefferson Awards for Public Service have honored award recipients at—

- (1) the national level, by placing the recipients on a "Who's Who" list of outstanding citizens of the United States; and
- (2) the local level, by naming the recipients "Unsung Heroes" who accomplish extraordinary deeds for the betterment of the United States while going largely unnoticed;

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

- (1) fully supports the goals and ideals that the creators instilled into the civic engagement initiatives of the Jefferson Awards for Public Service; and
- (2) salutes and acknowledges the American Institute for Public Service and the role played by the Jefferson Awards for Public Service in promoting public service in the United States.

POSTHUMOUSLY AWARDING THE PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL OF FREEDOM TO LEROY ROBERT "SATCH-EL" PAIGE

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Judiciary Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. Con. Res. 91 and that the Senate then proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) expressing the sense of Congress that the President should posthumously award the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Leroy Robert "Satchel" Paige.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motions to reconsider be laid on the table, that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 91) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 91

Whereas Satchel Paige, who was born on July 7, 1906, in Mobile, Alabama, lived a life that was marked by his outstanding contributions to the game of baseball;

Whereas Satchel Paige was a dominating pitcher whose baseball career spanned several decades, from 1927 to 1965;

Whereas Satchel Paige played in the Negro Leagues and became famous for his unusual pitching style and his ability to strike out almost any player he faced;

Whereas Satchel Paige pitched 62 consecutive scoreless innings in 1933;

Whereas, due to the practice of segregation in baseball, Satchel Paige was prohibited for many years from playing baseball at the major league level;

Whereas Satchel Paige played for many Negro League teams, including—

- (1) the Chattanooga Black Lookouts;
- (2) the Birmingham Black Barons;
- (3) the Nashville Elite Giants;
- (4) the Mobile Tigers;
- (5) the Pittsburgh Crawfords; and
- (6) the Kansas City Monarchs;

Whereas, while pitching for the Kansas City Monarchs, Satchel Paige won 4 consecutive league pennants from 1939 to 1942, and later won a 5th pennant in 1946 with that team;

Whereas, after the desegregation of baseball, Satchel Paige signed a contract to pitch for the Cleveland Indians at age 42, and soon thereafter became the oldest rookie ever to play baseball at the major league level;

Whereas the extraordinary pitching of Satchel Paige helped the Cleveland Indians complete a championship season in 1948, as the team won the American League Championship and the World Series;

Whereas Satchel Paige threw an estimated 300 career shutouts;

Whereas, in 1971, Satchel Paige became the first Negro League player to be inducted into the Major League Baseball Hall of Fame;

Whereas the legendary pitching of Satchel Paige earned him numerous awards and accolades, including—

- (1) a nomination to the All Century Team by Major League Baseball as 1 of the greatest players of the 20th century; and
- (2) a selection to the 50 Legends of Baseball by the Postal Service;

Whereas, despite years of discrimination that limited the play of Satchel Paige to the Negro Leagues, his prowess on the pitching mound earned him the respect and admiration of fans and players throughout the world of baseball;

Whereas Satchel Paige passed away on June 8, 1982; and

Whereas the Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest civilian honor in the United States, was established in 1945 to recognize citizens of the United States who have made exceptional contributions to—

- (1) the security or national interests of the United States;

(2) world peace;
 (3) the culture of the United States or the world; or

(4) the citizens of the United States or the world: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That it is the sense of Congress that the President should award the Presidential Medal of Freedom posthumously to Leroy "Satchel" Paige in honor of his distinguished baseball career and the contributions that he has made to the improvement of the society of the United States and the world.

GREATER WASHINGTON SOAP BOX DERBY RACES

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H. Con Res. 349, just received from the House, and at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 349) authorizing the use of the Capitol Grounds for the Greater Washington Soap Box Derby.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. ENSIGN. I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 349) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

DECLARING LUNG CANCER A PUBLIC HEALTH PRIORITY

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the HELP Committee be discharged from further consideration and the Senate now proceed to S. Res. 408.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will report the resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 408) expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should declare lung cancer a public health priority.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (S. Res. 408) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. RES. 408

Expressing the sense of the Senate that the President should declare lung cancer a public health priority and should implement a

comprehensive interagency program that will reduce lung cancer mortality by at least 50 percent by 2015.

Whereas lung cancer is the leading cause of cancer death for both men and women, accounting for 28 percent of all cancer deaths;

Whereas lung cancer kills more people annually than breast cancer, prostate cancer, colon cancer, liver cancer, melanoma, and kidney cancer combined;

Whereas, since the National Cancer Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-218; 85 Stat. 778), coordinated and comprehensive research has elevated the 5-year survival rates for breast cancer to 87 percent, for prostate cancer to 99 percent, and colon cancer to 64 percent;

Whereas the survival rate for lung cancer is still only 15 percent and a similar coordinated and comprehensive research effort is required to achieve increases in lung cancer survivability rates;

Whereas 60 percent of lung cancer is now diagnosed in nonsmokers and former smokers;

Whereas ¾ of nonsmokers diagnosed with lung cancer are women;

Whereas certain minority populations, such as black males, have disproportionately high rates of lung cancer incidence and mortality, notwithstanding their lower smoking rate;

Whereas members of the Baby Boomer generation are entering their sixties, the most common age for the development of cancer;

Whereas tobacco addiction and exposure to other lung cancer carcinogens such as Agent Orange and other herbicides and battlefield emissions are serious problems among military personnel and war veterans;

Whereas the August 2001 Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group of the National Cancer Institute stated that funding for lung cancer research was "far below the levels characterized for other common malignancies and far out of proportion to its massive health impact";

Whereas the Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group identified as its "highest priority" the creation of integrated, multidisciplinary, multi-institutional research consortia organized around the problem of lung cancer rather than around specific research disciplines; and

Whereas the United States must enhance its response to the issues raised in the Report of the Lung Cancer Progress Review Group: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the President should—

(1) declare lung cancer a public health priority and immediately lead a coordinated effort to reduce the mortality rate of lung cancer by 50 percent by 2015;

(2) direct the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services to increase funding for lung cancer research and other lung cancer-related programs within a coordinated strategy and defined goals, including—

(A) translational research and specialized lung cancer research centers;

(B) expansion of existing multi-institutional, population-based screening programs incorporating state of the art image processing, centralized review, clinical management, and tobacco cessation protocols;

(C) research on disparities in lung cancer incidence and mortality rates;

(D) graduate medical education programs in thoracic medicine and cardiothoracic surgery;

(E) new programs within the Food and Drug Administration to expedite the development of chemoprevention and targeted therapies for lung cancer;

(F) annual reviews by the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality of lung cancer screening and treatment protocols;

(G) the appointment of a lung cancer director within the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with authority to improve lung cancer surveillance and screening programs; and

(H) lung cancer screening demonstration programs under the direction of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;

(3) direct the Secretary of Defense, in conjunction with the Secretary of Veterans Affairs, to develop a broad-based lung cancer screening and disease management program among members of the Armed Forces and veterans, and to develop technologically advanced diagnostic programs for the early detection of lung cancer;

(4) appoint the Lung Cancer Scientific and Medical Advisory Committee comprised of medical, scientific, pharmaceutical, and patient advocacy representatives to work with the National Lung Cancer Public Health Policy Board and to report to the President and Congress on the progress and the obstacles in achieving the goal described in paragraph 1; and

(5) convene a National Lung Cancer Public Health Policy Board comprised of multi-agency and multidepartment representatives and at least 3 members of the Lung Cancer Scientific and Medical Advisory Committee, that will oversee and coordinate all efforts to accomplish the mission of reducing lung cancer mortality rate by 50 percent by 2015.

NAVAJO-HOPI LAND SETTLEMENT AMENDMENTS ACT OF 2005

Mr. ENSIGN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 324, S. 1003.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill by title. The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2003) to amend the Act of December 22, 1974, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill to amend which had been reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, with amendments, as follows:

[Strike the parts shown in black brackets and insert the parts shown in italic.]

S. 1003

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Navajo-Hopi Land Settlement Amendments of 2005".

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.

TITLE I—AMENDMENTS TO THE NAVAJO-HOPI LAND SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1974

Sec. 101. Repeal of sections.

Sec. 102. Definitions; division of land.

Sec. 103. Joint ownership of minerals.

Sec. 104. Actions.

Sec. 105. Paiute Indian allotments.

Sec. 106. Partitioned and other designated land.

Sec. 107. Resettlement land for Navajo Tribe.

Sec. 108. Office of Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation.

Sec. 109. Report.

Sec. 110. Relocation of households and members.

Sec. 111. Relocation housing.

Sec. 112. Payment for use of land.